regards the very dark color, four-segmented antennal club and rather short third antennal segment. It differs by having the hair a dark brown, not black, the scutellum rather coarsely punctured and clothed with hair, not almost smooth and without hair, and the middle and hind tarsi distinctly shorter than the tibiæ, not of equal length as in the others. It is slightly larger than *ricksecker*i, smoother and more shining, with the prothorax proportionally broader and the hind angles more broadly rounded, the clypeal angles in front more widely separated and less reflexed, and the frontal horn more or less equilateral and perpendicular, not transverse, bifid at apex and tilted backwards as is the case in *ricksecker*i. *Pleocoma puncticollis* Rivers is much larger, entirely black, with elytra much smoother, the prothorax of about the same general proportions yet broader posteriorly and with hind angles distinct and the disk very coarsely and closely punctured, the clypeal angles acute, much longer and more vertical, and the frontal horn similar to that of *ricksecker*i.

TWO OLD AND TWO NEW PLEOCOMAS

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In the forty-five years that have elapsed since Dr. George H. Horn in the Transactions of the American Entomological Society, January 1888, described *Pleocoma ulkei* from a single male and *Pleocoma conjungens* from a series of three, no other specimens, so far as I am aware, have been known until the past two months when, by a strange coincidence, both were rediscovered almost simultaneously, one in the field and the other in the museum.

On October 31st last in Nevada County, California, I took a short series of males that agreed with Dr. Horn's description of *ulkei*. A specimen was carefully compared with the type by Mr. Chas. Liebeck, who writes "I would not hesitate to call these two specimens one and the same species". The type is labeled "Utah" but its correctness has always been doubted by those familiar with the genus. And now that this species has been collected in California the doubt is more than justified,

as, to one knowing anything of the life history of the Pleocomas with their wingless and ponderous females "rooted to the soil" as it were, it is impossible to conceive of the same species occurring in both California and Utah. It is more logical to believe the locality was erroneously recorded on the type label, especially as some of the older collectors were notoriously careless in this respect.

The original description of *ulkei* is excellent and enables one to recognize the species at a glance. Dr. Horn was in doubt as to whether the "paler elytra are due to immaturity or represent the full color." It can now be stated that the "pale castaneous" color of the elytra is the color of the fully matured insect. The thorax is piceous as stated by Horn, making the species distinctly bololorous.

While studying the material in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences I discovered four male specimens collected by Dr. F. E. Blaisdell, Sr., at Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County, California, that appeared to be *conjungens*. Mr. Liebeck again kindly compared a specimen with the type and says "it is sufficiently similar in its main characteristics to safely call it *conjungens*." Dr. Horn's three specimens were said to have been taken in the same flight at Santa Cruz, California. Mokulumne Hill is 120 miles from Santa Cruz across a hot, dry plain where no Pleocomas have ever been collected and where it is unlikely they could exist. This is another distribution that is difficult to understand unless the original locality is again in error. A careful study of a series from Santa Cruz will be necessary to settle the question definitely.

Pleocoma conjungens resembles *fimbriata* except in the antennal structure as mentioned by Dr. Horn. Another marked difference is in the shape of the prothorax. In *conjungens* it is widest at the base with prominent basal angles, in this respect approaching *P. tularensis* described herein.

Dr. Horn's paper contains still another indication of carelessness in recording localities. He reported *Pleocoma staff* from California. As a matter of fact is occurs in Oregon 200 miles from the California border.

Pleocoma oregonensis Leach, n. sp.

Form robust, rounded, bicolorous and shining above, clothed underneath with long dense golden brown hair; densely fimbriate on prothorax, lightly on elytra.

Head piceous, coarsely and densely punctured except on preocular lobes which are smooth, shining, wide and broadly rounded at apex; clypeus deeply emarginate, angles acute; cephalic horn moderate in size, round, and acute at apex. First segment of antennæ heavy and sub-conical; second transverse; third almost three times as long as the second and three-fourths as long as the first; sixth with a slight lobe; seventh with a lamina almost one-half as long as those on the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh segments which form the club.

Prothorax dark brown above, broadly rounded at the sides and basal angles, widest slightly behind the middle; disk bearing a slight transverse elevation before which is a large shallow depression one-half the width of the pronotum, forming a declivity in front; behind is a narrow, median, depressed, impunctate surface on both sides of which are smaller depressions; the surface, except as noted, finely and closely punctured, becoming coarser and confluent at the sides and front.

Scutellum clothed with long golden brown hair especially dense at the sides and hidden also by long thick hair of the same color from the base of the prothorax.

Elytra light red-brown; at humeri very slightly wider than the prothorax, widest at the middle; sutural striæ deeply impressed their entire length, not widened at apex, the four pair of geminate striæ distinctly but not deeply impressed, fading out at the apex.

Legs stout, posterior tarsi much shorter than the tibiæ (4.8 mm. to 6.2 mm.).

Length 23 mm., width 13 mm.

Described from a single male taken at Wasco, Oregon (1908), which has been in my collection many years. (Type in collection of the author).

In size, shape and sculpture this species resembles *staff* but has a more prominent prothoracic ridge and is more retuse in front. In color and configuration of the prothorax it is close to *ulkei*. From both these species *oregonensis* is at once distinguished by its four-leaf antennal club.

Pleocoma tularensis Leach, n. sp.

Form robust, oval, black, shining above, fimbriate at sides of prothorax and elytra, clothed underneath with long dark brown hair.

Head piceous, moderately punctured; clypeus deeply emarginate, angles slightly divergent; cephalic horn, long, flattened and emarginate at tip. Third segment of antennæ almost three times as long as second and three-fourths as long as the first; sixth segment with a lobe shorter than its length; seventh with a lobe slightly longer than its length; eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh segments with long lamellæ of increasing length, the last being slightly the longest and equal in length to the first nine segments. (3.6 mm. in type.)

Prothorax twice as wide as long (13 x 6.3 in type), angled at the sides and convergent in front, widest at base; basal angles prominent; very slightly depressed before and behind the disk; surface finely punctured as in *fimbriata*.

Scutellum finely and sparingly punctured, less so at apex.

Elytra at humeri as wide as base of prothorax, widest slightly behind the middle, the sutural striæ becoming more deeply impressed toward the apex where the interval is slightly thickened. The four pairs of geminate striæ very feebly developed.

Legs moderately short, the hind tarsi longer than the tibiæ. (7.6 mm. to 7 mm.)

Length of type 26.5 mm., width 14.6 mm.

Described from a long series of males taken by Mr. E. Gorton Linsley in Sequoia National Park, Tulare County, California, November, 1932. I also have specimens collected by Mr. F. T. Scott at the same place, and have examined others in the Academy collection, taken at Badger in Tulare County. Largest specimen 28.5 mm. long by 17 mm. wide. Smallest specimen 23.5 mm. long by 13.6 mm. wide.

Type No. 3780, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci. from Sequoia National Park.

Pleocoma tularensis is near *australis* Fall but is readily recognized by its broader form and differently shaped prothorax, which in the former is much wider at the base and more acute in front and much more finely punctured. From *fimbriata* it is separated by the longer third segment of the antennæ, the larger antennal club, the more prominent basal angles of the prothorax, its darker color and smoother and more polished elytra.

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